

report shall not include the name of any individual employee.

Section c(2)(C) states that the reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall be public information. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may publish any information or data it obtains through the reports. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is also authorized to use the information and data for statistical and research purposes, and to compile and publish such studies, analyses, reports, and surveys based thereon as it may deem appropriate.

Section c(2)(D) states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall by regulation make reasonable provision for the inspection and examination by any persons of the information and data contained in any report filed with it pursuant to subparagraph (B).

Section c(2)(E) states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall by regulation supply copies of the report filed to anybody upon payment of a charge; charge depends on the cost of the service.

Section c(2)(F) authorizes the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue rules and regulations prescribing the form and content of reports required to be filed under subparagraph (B) and such other reasonable rules and regulations as it may find necessary to prevent the circumvention or evasion of the required report. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission may prescribe by general rule a simplified report for those employers for whom it finds that by virtue of size a detailed report would be unduly burdensome.

SECTION 7—RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; REPORT TO CONGRESS

Section 7 amends section 4(d) (29 U.S.C. 204(d)) by adding the following at the end:

Section 4(d)(4) states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission shall undertake studies and offer information and technical assistance to employers, labor organizations, and the general public concerning effective means available to implement the provisions of section 6(g) prohibiting wage discrimination between employees performing work in equivalent jobs on the basis of sex, race, or national origin. The studies, information, and technical assistance shall be based upon and make references to the declared policy of such section to eliminate such discrimination. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission must further carry on a continuing program of research, education, and technical assistance including the following:

Subsection (A) states that it shall include undertaking and promoting research with the intent of developing means to expeditiously correct the conditions leading to section 6(g).

Subsection (B) states that publishing and otherwise making available to employers, labor organizations, professional associations, educational institutions, the various media of communication, and the general public the finding of studies and other materials for promoting compliance with section 6(g) is included in the further continuance of the research.

Subsection (C) includes sponsoring and assisting State and community informational and educational programs.

Subsection (D) includes providing technical assistance to employers, labor organizations, professional associations and other interested persons on means of achieving and maintaining compliance with the provisions of section 6(g).

Section 4(d)(5) states that the annual report submitted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to Congress shall

include a separate evaluation and appraisal regarding the implementation of section 6(g).

SECTION 8—EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 8 states that the amendments made by this Act shall take effect one year after the date of its enactment.

CHABAD HOUSE ANNUAL DINNER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 30, 1995, the Les Turchin Chabad House at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, will hold its annual dinner in Somerset, NJ.

For 15 years, Chabad House has served as a focal point for students seeking to supplement their educational experience with a deeper sense of culture, faith, and fellowship. By rediscovering and embracing regular observance of the Torah, the Students of Chabad House have gained spiritual insights and a strong sense of values that will be of invaluable support throughout their lives. And for parents who naturally worry about the influences that their children will encounter at college, Chabad House offers the assurance of a positive environment.

I would particularly like to extend my congratulations on the construction of the new Les Turchin Student Center, which will further the good works of Chabad House. Mr. Turchin's tireless dedication to the community serves as an inspiration to us all. The founder, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Tops Appliance City has somehow found time to lead an extremely impressive fund-raising effort to make the Chabad House a reality. The new Chabad House will provide a synagogue, a kosher kitchen, and dining area for 300 students, and housing for 48 students. The Publication Office will house L'Chaim, the university's student-run newspaper, and *The Chabad Times*, the largest Jewish newspaper in central New Jersey with a circulation of 60,000. A unique array of programs for the community will bring Rabbis and volunteers to shut-in, hospital patients, nursing home residents and prison inmates. Family services will be provided and expanded, including family counseling and a drug prevention program.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to Chabad House at Rutgers, to Les Turchin for his hard work and energy in making the new facility a reality, to all the religious leaders and volunteers who make these programs work and to the fine young men and women who, by embracing their timeless and enduring heritage, are working to make their campus and their community a better place.

TRIBUTE TO THE 2506 BRIGADE

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 7, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a group of courageous men that 34 years ago fought and died for the

cause of freedom. Much has been written about this battle, but most historical accounts only record the event in the context of the cold war. We must not forget the men that landed on that April morning at a remote beach called Giron at the Bay of Pigs.

On that 17th day of April, the battle began. The members of the 2506 Brigade, who sought to liberate their country from the brutal Castro dictatorship, were not military men. They were not professional soldiers of fortune. Rather, these men came from a cross section of Cuban society. They were young, middle-aged, seniors, professionals, farmers, students and factory workers. They were from the ranks of the middle class, the poor, and the upper class. Among them, one could find people who fought alongside Fidel Castro. Some had belonged to the Cuban military. They were representative of all political persuasions, from left to right. But they were united in one quest: Democracy, freedom, and true equality for their homeland, Cuba.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recount a few passages from "The Bay of Pigs: The Untold Story," by Peter Wyden, of the events that took place on this remote and lonely bay.

At the traffic circle on the northern outskirts of Playa Larga, the members of the Brigade had dug in for the major engagement of the Bay of Pigs, the Battle of the Rotunda as is now known. Reinforcement had arrived from the main landing at the beach of Giron: Most of the Fourth Heavy Weapons Battalion ammunition, and two more tanks. At 7:45 p.m., four batteries of Soviet-made 122 millimeters howitzers had opened fire on the positions. They kept pounding more than 2000 shells in 4 hours. The concussions were terrible. Many went into shock. They were too dazed to hear orders. But, they did not break. The first three Stalin tanks rumbled into the rotunda about midnight. They were the vanguard of 20 tanks, but these freedom fighters had set a superb trap. With the roads bordered by swamps, Castro's troops were forced to try breaking through the Rotunda.

Tank was pitted against tank. They were firing point blank, twenty yards apart. The first two Stalin tanks were knocked out, one of them by a tiny fighter who used to cut the men's hair in the Guatemalan camps and was known as "Barberito." He ran around the tank and peppered it with shells for his recoilless rifle. They made no dent in the tank but the sound scared the crew into surrendering. The commander of the Brigade later wanted to meet the man who accomplished this feat. By then, "Barberito" has been killed by a machinegun burst.

One Brigade tank ran out of ammunition quickly. The driver, Jorge Alvarez, known as "little egg" blew up an enemy tank with his last shell. Another tank roared up Alvarez hurled his tank at it. The Stalin tank tried to position his gun against the Brigade's tank. Alvarez kept bumping the enemy so furiously that the Stalin gun barrel split. The fighting was so confused and confined that the threads of Castro's tanks ran over their own wounded.

Hour after hour, men fought and fell and died. More Castro tanks rumbled into the Rotunda. The freedom fighters were out of food and water and almost out of ammunition, they began to run. Their commander seized a cannon and a shell and faced the oncoming tank from the center of the road. The fleeing men saw him and stopped. So, amazingly, did the tank. The driver got out and surrendered. The Castro forces had numbered 2100 men. Those who were not dead or wounded were retreating on the run.